

Academy. He was an athlete's athlete. Bob excelled in football in high school and, at UCLA for 3 years before entering West Point, where he won 3 major letters—in football, basketball, and track. After service as a pilot in World War II, he was assigned to the Collegio Militar, Mexico's West Point as an exchange English instructor and football coach. In 2 years, they won Mexico's national football championship. During his next assignment, at the Air Defense Command, Colorado Springs, he played golf with key generals and dignitaries such as Gen. Rosie O'Donnell, General Harmon, and to be Secretary Harold Talbott, thus paving the way for his selection as Director of Athletics.

Whitlow believed that football was the way to get the new Academy the widest publicity and football was the best way to raise money quickly so that an aggressive athletic program could be launched. His initial goal was to get sixty top flight athletes as cadets as soon as possible. Bob was a very determined and intense man, with supreme confidence in his ability to whip the new cadets into a formidable football team. A most astute move on his part was to hire Buck Shaw, former coach of the Philadelphia Eagles, to coach the football team. He then proceeded to schedule games with top ranked colleges to present the team with the utmost challenge, an almost impossible task—which was farther compounded when you realize the entering first class was only 307 cadets, the second 300 cadets, the third 306 cadets, and the fourth 453 for a total of only 1,366 cadets—all representing a brand new college that had just entered the collegiate athletic world.

It is almost inconceivable that at the end of the fourth football season, largely due to the spirit, drive and determination of Bob Whitlow, Coach Buck Shaw and assistants—and Col. George Simler and Coach Ben Martin who followed Whitlow and Shaw—the Air Force Academy football team battled Texas Christian to a scoreless tie in the Cotton Bowl—an unbelievable feat not to be duplicated by any team from a brand new college. This performance immediately paved the way for the successful fund raising effort to build the Falcon Stadium at the Academy.●

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE SENATE?

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, there is a great deal of discussion about Senate retirements, some of it involving this Senator.

I think all of our colleagues would do well to read an editorial about the retirements that appeared in the St. Louis Post Dispatch which I ask to be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE SENATE?

With the retirement announcements in recent days of two more veteran GOP senators—Alan Simpson of Wyoming and Mark Hatfield of Oregon—the number of senators

stepping down next year has reached a record: 12. It may yet go higher. Not since 1896, when senators were still elected by state legislatures, not directly by the voters, have so many quit. Why?

Some suggest three terms is a magic number, after which fatigue sets in, and, indeed, five of the 12 retirees have served three terms. But the rest have had service ranging from one to five terms, and their ages range from 52 to 77. So there's no pat formula when it comes to fatigue.

Many of the retirees have expressed disgust with the overly partisan tone today, as well as the distracting burden of constant fund raising—though not all did say so in their retirement announcements. Still, one thing is clear: Most of the retirees were senior members of major committees and held substantial power, and nearly all were pragmatists used to working across party lines. Apparently, the prospect of continued influence wasn't enough to keep the 12 in the Senate.

The characteristic all of them have in common was stated by Mr. Simpson. He said, "The definition of politics is this: There are no right answers, only a continuing flow of compromises . . . resulting in a changing . . . ambiguous series of public decisions, where appetite and ambition compete openly with knowledge and wisdom." That is a good description of the legislative process at its best. It is also completely opposed to the philosophy of the newer GOP members who now control Congress and seek to dominate both the party and the country.

Under such circumstances, those of moderate tone, even if their politics vary across the spectrum from right to left, inevitably must feel out of place. Though one, Bob Packwood of Oregon, was forced to resign because of scandal and two more are well into their 70s, the retirement of 12 senators in one year suggests Congress is losing many of its best people for the worst reasons. When will the American people put a stop to this by rejecting the poisonous politics of absolute truth and relentless demonization of those who see things differently?●

RECOGNITION OF THE BRONZE CRAFT FOUNDRY'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

● Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the owners and employees of the Bronze Craft Co. of Nashua, NH for over 50 years of service and dedication to the community.

Bronze Craft was founded in 1944 by Arthur "Artie" Atkinson. This small foundry began its business by making custom architectural hardware. Fifty years later, the company is still owned by the same family, and the traditions of good business and dedication to employees are still the hallmark of Bronze Craft.

Since its inception, the company has delivered for its employees in many ways, not the least of which has been providing long-term dependable employment. It is no surprise that by maintaining a professional run foundry and adhering to the highest health, safety, and environmental standards for its employees, that the foundry can take pride in its many multi-generational employees.

Jack Atkinson, who succeeded his father in 1980 as president and CEO, continues to champion innovative em-

ployee participatory programs such as continuous improvement through employee suggestions and strategic action teams. Mr. Atkinson is a credit to the Nashua community, and is to be commended for his innovative thinking. His recent appointment to the executive board of the Non-Ferrous Founders' Society serves as recognition of his leadership in the foundry industry.

It is businesses such as Bronze Craft, which put employees and quality first, that set such a high standard for others in the industry. Their proven success demonstrates the importance of such vision. The American Legion has been a customer since 1944, and recently Bronze Craft was recognized by Steinway & Sons as the Malcolm Baldrige Award Winner for quality and service.

Mr. President, I praise the owners and employees of Bronze Craft for their untiring efforts to provide quality products, which help make America stronger, independent and economically successful. I would also like to recognize the thousands of small foundries, like Bronze Craft, located in urban and rural areas alike in all 50 States. Their outstanding devotion and contributions to making their workplace, community, and country a better place to live ensures a hopeful future.●

IF NOT THERE, WHERE?

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, as we continue to discuss the Bosnian situation, and we will continue to discuss it long after the resolution has been adopted, I came across an editorial in the Christian Century by James M. Wall which I ask to be printed in full in the RECORD. It is simple and direct and as powerful a statement as any I have read.

I urge my colleagues to read this thoughtful editorial comment.

The article follows:

[From the Christian Century, Dec. 13, 1995]

IF NOT THERE, WHERE?

(By James M. Wall)

Two questions must be confronted as Americans consider President Clinton's decision to send 20,000 troops to Bosnia: If we don't commit troops there, where do we? And if not now, when? The world's largest military force is equipped and trained to perform missions of peace as well as to fight wars. The president has been patient—some would say too patient—in deciding when to act in Bosnia. He resisted earlier calls for military action, and worked instead for an agreement between combatants which makes it possible for U.S. troops to go to Bosnia not to fight but to prevent others from fighting. Richard Holbrooke's negotiating team in Dayton, Ohio, worked with representatives from Bosnia, Serbia and Croatia to end a war in which at least 250,000 people have died or are missing.

The combatants are scheduled to sign the Dayton agreement this month in Paris. President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia was persuaded by NATO air strikes, a punishing economic embargo and military successes by Croatia and the Muslim-led Bosnia government that his goal of a greater Serbia was